the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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HOW SAFE ARE YOUR CHILDREN on North Carolina School buses?

— See Page 8

fits, Production rise with

RY HOUSE LIGHTING

OVEMBER, 1955

". . . and mommy and daddy and the President of the United States . . ."

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the Carolina Farmer

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JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor • LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

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Facing Facts . . .

AT THEIR ANNUAL get-together last month, the publicity men for the nation's power companies spent some time bemoaning the fact that they aren't getting their story across to the public. That's a gentle way of saying the people aren't falling for all the raw propaganda these boys grind out against rural electrification and public power.

This set us to thinking about the millions of dollars the power companies pour out every year in their attempt to buy public opinion. Regardless of how ineffective it is, they don't miss many bets. This conclusion was strengthened by a couple of things that turned up last month.

FIRST, ACTRESS FAYE EMERSON, in a syndicated column, lit into the power companies for the kind of commercials they use on the TV show, "You Are There." Said the fetching Miss Emerson: "The so-called commercial . . . isn't a commercial at all. Instead, it is a kind of lobbying for private power and a subtle attack by indirection on the rural electrification program . . If it is lobbying or politicking, I think it should be labled as such."

Our sentiments exactly. The power companies, however, use the documentary show to make a play for the school teachers. A half-page Carolina Power and Light Co. ad in the last two issues of the trade magazine circulated to North Carolina teachers is built around "You Are There."

Well, school teachers mold opinion. So do others—ministers, for example. And don't think the cloth makes these gentlemen immune to the sweeping propaganda effects of the poor, misunderstood power companies.

A FEW DAYS AGO, a minister of our acquaintance passed along a sheaf of reprinted editorials, articles and assorted inspirational sayings that CP&L had thoughtfully sent to him. All had been carefully chosen to show that power companies are pure and sweet while electric co-ops and public power projects are dark and sinister.

It must have pained the barefoot boys from Broadway to admit that all this isn't doing them much good. When you hear them say that, it makes you proud of the intelligence and sense of justice most folks display when they're faced with a controversial issue.

—JERRY ANDERSON.

This Month

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Photo by Max Tharpe

ABOUT THE COVER

There are we think, both beauty and glory in Max Tharpe's photograph of little Brenda Mason of Snow Creek. There is, first of all, the soft, tender beauty of a child—caught in the imaginative lens of a fine photographer. And there is glory, we think, simply in the realization of the words, "Suffer little children to come unto Me . . ." The prayer itself, of course, is one that is on the lips of all of us these days.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

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Tarheel FARMING

A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

Cholera Epidemic

Earlier this month thousands of hogs, many just right for marketing, were killed by a cholera epidemie in several eastern North Carolina counties. The disease started during the wet weather following this year's hurricanes. Early estimates in Duplin County reported 2,000 hogs victims of the disease. Wayne County reported 11,000 deaths, and one veterinarian predicted that the figure would rise to 2,000. Several farmers in Sampson County lost 50 to 60 head each. Pitt County farmers reported a loss of over 1,000, and tagged the epidemie the worst in some fifteen years. Cases were also reported in Johnston, Wilson, and Greene Counties.

State College's veterinary section attributed many of the swine deaths to moldy corn, a result of the moist, warm weather following the hurricanes. Farmers were warned to watch carefully any livestock turned into a corn crop. Each area of a field should be tested with only a few head of swine or cattle for five days, rather than exposing the entire herd to the danger of moldy corn.

Egg Wholesalers Needed

Tarheel farmers are overlooking a wide-open marketing field. There is not a single producer or prodcers' group in North Carolina large enough to supply the quantity and kind of eggs market agencies want. Farm marketing people at State College say that an organization to assemble enough eggs to supply wholesalers is badly needed.

They say that eggs could be marketed at good prices if family farmers and other producers would produce flocks varying from 1,000 hens up. An example of the high egg consumption in this state is the more than a million dollars worth of eggs sold through retail stores in Gaston County yearly.

Record Yearling Sale

A new high was reached in the yearling steer sale held in Asheville last month. A total of 1,292 yearling steers, the largest number ever sold in the state at one time, went over the auction block at the special sale. Some of the steers were purchased by buyers from Baltimore, Maryland, and Laneaster, Pennsylvania, but most of them by the state buyers who plan to feed these steers for market. Many are expeeted to be marketed through speeial fat eattle sales seheduled to be held throughout the state next spring. Farmers were pleased with sale priees.

Quick but Important

- Extension cotton marketing specialists have suggested that Piedmont farmers save cotton seed suitable for planting. The specialists predict that there will be very few seed which will have high enough germination percentage to use as planting seed next spring. This anticipated shortage was caused by unfavorable weather conditions in Eastern North Carolina.

- State ASC reeently spiked rumors, announced that neither "cross compliance" nor "aggregate compliance" will be required for price supports on 1956 wheat crop.

- Reports continue to come in about cotton growers who sell below the support rate. They should have ginner pull sample, send it to free classing office in Raleigh, then check value of each bale against the loan schedule. Detailed information is available from county ASC office.

- This has been a poor honey production year in North Carolina. Average production per colony is estimated at only 19 pounds. This is seven pounds below last year's yield and the lowest since 1949.

New Cotton Quotas

Secretary of Agriculture Benson recently set the National Cotton Marketing Quota at 10 million bales, set a National Acreage Allotment of 17,391,000 acres, and called for a Marketing Quota referendum on December 13th. ASC officials report that the 10 million bale quota is the same as this year's —the minimum required by law. At least two-thirds of the eotton farmers voting in the referendum must approve marketing quotas if they are to be effective.

If growers approve quotas, price support in 1956 will be available to eligible growers at the full support level. If quotas are disapproved, support to eligible growers will drop to 50 per eent of parity.

Grain Inspection

Recent Food and Drug rulings concerning grains to be used for human consumption are of interest to growers, mill operators and the public in general. Grain moving in trade channels will be inspected and if found not to meet certain minimum standards will be seized and moved into livestock feed ehannels. The grain will be checked for eontamination by rodents, birds and insects. Loans will not be granted on grain that is found below minimum standards at time of storage.

Small Poultry Plan

Plans for a small, portable, low-cost poultry house are available from State College for farmers who want to keep a small floek of ehickens. This house was designed by the agrieultural engineering department in eooperation with poultry speeialists. The eight by ten foot house will take eare of approximately 24 hens. Cost of materials figure about $75. Write the Agrieultural Engineering Extension, N. C. State College, Raleigh. Request Plan No. 823.

Washington

As Reported By William S. Roberts

Interior Department officials have stepped up their smear campaign

Apparently some members of the higher echelon of the Department of the Interior aren't above being cajoled into believing they possess the perfect right to smear anyone who disagrees with current Interior philosophies.

Take for instance the recent speech by the Under Secretary of Interior, Clarence Davis. Davis is quoted by the United Press as telling a meeting of Lane County Republican Women at Eugene, Oreg., that he's "sick and tired" of listening to the political hogwash of "socialists" who want to federalize the Nation's electric power industry. It recalls a similar attack, direct and personal, by Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred Aandahl on rural electrification leaders at their own national meeting less than two years ago. The charges were unequivocably rejected by delegates who heard Aandahl.

Last month the stale, discredited name-calling was revived by Davis, Aandahl's colleague. "The time has come," said Davis, "to strip away some of the bunk and misrepresentation and to pull the sheep's clothing off some of the socialists who are using this issue to achieve political objectives."

Basically what Mr. Davis is saying is that anyone who supports any Federal power project, or opposes the so-called "partnership" concept of power policy is a "socialist."

If Mr. Davis wants to go down in history as a respected Under Secretary of Interior, he will have to abide by certain ethical standards, one of which is honest discussion of issues. However, if he is trying to become a controversial personality, name-calling is the shortest known route to that achievement.

The position of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has always been, and has been stated publicly many times, that it is opposed to monopoly in the electric utility industry and monopoly in general. This, a resolution adopted by delegates who heard Aandahl's attack pointed out, means Federal monopoly as well as private monopoly of production of electric power.

Fortunately, through the media of mass circulation, Under Secretary Davis' speech came concurrent with the meeting electric co-ops from Missouri, Arkansas, Louisana and Oklahoma were holding in St. Louis, Mo. The region's rural electric leaders gathered there took note of Mr. Davis' speech by unanimously adopting another resolution angrily charging that "by implication, if not by actual words, Under Secretary Davis is attacking all farmers in the rural electrification program."

Rural electric leaders condemned Mr. Davis and accused him of making a "false accusation" in his speech, by "implying that those who insist on Federal power development and oppose the partnership plan of the Department of Interior are socialists."

This isn't the first time that Mr. Davis has attacked the good judgment of American farmers, either. During a Congressional hearing in the early spring of 1954, while Mr. Davis was defending his ill-fated Missouri Basin Marketing Criteria, he made the direct inference that rural electric leaders were "stupid" because they did not approve of this criteria, which provided less power to rural electric cooperatives at higher cost.

Proposed tobacco acreage cuts would displace 5000 tenants

THE flue-cured tobacco counties in Eastern North Carolina were jolted early this month by the realization that drastic acreage cuts will result in the displacement of several thousand tenant farmers.

The anticipated 20 per cent reduction in allotments for each grower thus poses serious social and economic problems for the industry-shy eastern counties.

A recent survey of county agents in major flue-cured counties by the Goldsboro **News-Argus** showed that as many as 5,000 tenant families may be involved in a mass exodus this fall and winter. In some counties the moving has already started, although many of the tenants have nowhere to go.

State and county officials were not prepared early this month to offer a solution. Some suggested that the tenant families would have to go on relief. This would assume, of course, that landowners permit them to continue living in their present quarters.

Several farm officials said that many tenants would prefer to stay on the land and farm fewer acres, thus reducing their income. Most observers felt that this plan would work well on the larger farms, but that the smaller operators would have no choice but to let some of the tenants go.

No other jobs in sight . . .

The east, long an agricultural stronghold, has little industry to absorb the displaced tenants. Little opportunity for employment is present in the cities to which many of the tenants will gravitate.

State officials were reluctant to confirm the 5,000 figure reported by the **News-Argus.** None of them, however, were in position to offer a better estimate. Some conceded that the county agents polled by the newspaper were in better position than anyone else to gauge the effect of the acreage cut.

Following are sample estimates from some of the larger tobacco counties on the number of families to be displaced: Johnston—800; Wayne—550; Duplin—500; Sampson—800; Green—500; Wilson—500; Lenoir—300; Pitt—700; Pender—125.

An unfortunate aspect of the situation is that there is little or nothing the landlords can do. This year's crop is some 25 per cent in excess of the consumption rate, in addition to the huge surplus already on hand at the beginning of the year, and despite the fact that a five per cent acreage cut was in effect this year.

But the cuts are necessary . . .

This seemingly adds up to only one thing: If the tobacco program is to remain stable and healthy, further, more drastic, cuts are necessary for 1956. Such cuts, of course, mean fewer tenants.

Another aspect of the problem is the effect 5,000 displaced tenants will have on the operation of rural electric cooperatives in the tobacco counties. Some of them face the prospect of hundreds of idle meters, with a resulting loss of revenue.

The plight of the tenant farmers sharply accented the need for two of the programs the state is now working on: greater industrialization and more diversification of agriculture.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

Your fair handling of the Colorado story in the current issue of the *Carolina Farmer* is most sincerely appreciated. Certainly, I didn't look for anything different knowing your desire to give straight reporting, but I did want you to know my appreciation.

ANCHER NELSEN, Administrator
Rural Electrification
Administration
Washington, D. C.

To the Editor:

Just a quick line to tell you that I very much appreciated the article you ran in your October issue. It was a good job (Nelsen Co-ops Feud Over "Pressure," October, 1955).

Probably someone else has already called your attention to this—but the picture you have of Mr. Meaker is actually Congressman Claire Hoffman of Michigan, a member of the subcommittee.

H. VANCE AUSTIN, Manager,
Colorado State REA Association
Denver, Colorado

Our thanks to Mr. Austin and to the others who pointed out our error. We goofed.—Ed.

To the Editor:

I have been running an ad in the Rural Exchange for the past two or three months and I am pleased with the results. Now I am interested in a larger ad. I have a mat which measures approximately 2" by 3". Will you kindly advise the price of such an ad.

R. C. SAVAGE.
Wilmington

To the Editor:

You have a fine magazine, and I received quite a few answers from the two ads I have inserted in the *Carolina Farmer.* Recently, I have been advertising something of no interest to people in this section, so have used another publication. Now, however, I need a wide coverage of North Carolina, so I have again chosen the *Carolina Farmer.* I believe it covers the state better than any other publication.

JAMES T. LISENBY.
Troy

At Washington Meeting

Scott Says McKay Should "Get Out"

SCOTT'S DEMAND WAS MADE AT REGIONAL NRECA MEETING. AT LEFT IS CO-OP MANAGER LEE HATLEY OF MORGANTON.

Senator W. Kerr Scott charged last month that Interior Secretary Douglas McKay is "blocking the progress of the country," and demanded that he "resign and get out of the way."

Scott's charges came unexpectedly in the middle of a major address on water resources and power before a regional meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Washington.

Scott coupled his resignation demand with a blast at Interior's policies on marketing power from Federal dams. He said Interior has been trying to negotiate illegal contracts with co-ops that would greatly benefit the power companies (see page 12). He said certain Interior officials "have become the rank enemies of REA."

Scott made it clear that he had no personal animosity against McKay. On the contrary, he said he had liked him very much when both were governors of their states. "But," he said, "he has lately shown some of the worst judgment I've ever seen. I've never seen such a fine, misguided man in my life."

The Senator made a big hit with his Washington audience. Mixing homespun Haw River humor with a deadly-serious analysis of the nation's natural resources policies, he showed a keen grasp of the problems facing electric co-ops.

Rural electrification, he said, is one of the end products of wisely developed natural resources. Because of this close relationship, he said, "the future of the REA will largely depend on the course our national resources policies take during the coming year."

Scott cited the Hells Canyon controversy as an example of this relationship. He reviewed the vast benefits that would flow from complete development of the Hells Canyon area, and contrasted it with the limited development that would result from turning the site over to the Idaho Power Company.

"At first glance," Scott said, "people may wonder why there should be any interest in Hells Canyon on the east coast; but the policies that are being made on Hells Canyon affect REA here just as much as if Hells Canyon were in your own back yard."

Scott noted that "some people would have you believe that Hells Canyon is an example of government interfering with private enterprise."

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he maintained. "In fact, when any one group attempts to capture and control such a project . . . and wants to exploit it without fully developing all its vast resources, then it is a clear case of selfish interests trying to snatch away something that belongs to all of the people of this country."

Scott spoke to some 500 representatives of rural electric cooperatives in the Eastern Seaboard area. Approximately 75 managers and directors from North

(Continued on Page 17)

SCOTTISMS

★ "It's a long way from Haw River to Hells Canyon . . . 'course, a lot of folks think it's a long way from Haw River to Washington. . . ."

* * *

★ "There's an old saying about 'All is well on the Potomac' . . . well, it ain't, at least on things that belong to the folks. . . ."

* * *

★ "Being a farmer, I've always had a tendency to be independent . . . in fact, on some occasions I've almost independenced myself out of business. . . ."

WITH STUDENTS DRIVING OVERCROWDED BUSES—

How

Here's a timely report on a controversial issue—and what you can do to help check fatal school bus accidents

A little girl trips merrily down the school steps at the close of the day. She is burdened with the treasures of the very young: crayons, a reader, and the day's spelling paper and art work. She crosses the walk, steps down from the curb in front of a loading school bus, and starts across the road. She drops her crayons immediately in front of the bus, and as she stoops to pick them up, her tiny frame is hidden from the driver's view by the height of the familiar yellow bus.

At the same split second, the last student takes his place on the bus, the door is closed, and the driver steps on the starter. Rainbow-colored crayons fly through the air, and a little girl loses a life she has yet to live.

These are the tragic circumstances behind one of the five traffic fatalities to North Carolina school children last year. Two of these accidents directly involved school bus drivers; the other three were due to the carelessness of highway motorists. Including these three fatalities, statistics at the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles show 526 reportable school bus accidents in this state during the 1954-55 school year

These figures, backed wtih newspaper accounts of the accidents, have caused many a rural parent to wonder about the safety of his children, and initiated a search into this question by *Carolina Farmer* staff members this month.

We wondered if the unique employment of teen-age drivers by our state has bearing on the accidents reported. Is the overcrowding of buses a general problem in North Carolina, or is it the exception rather than the rule? Are our school buses adequately serviced, and upon what basis are these buses finally discarded and replaced by newer models? Are our school children themselves being properly trained in pedestrian rules of the road?

A visit to the Transportation Division of the State Board of Education and to the Safety Division of the Department of Motor Vehicles, the two agencies directly concerned with the transportation of students, training of drivers, and maintenance of buses, dispelled some of our fears. The safety of the North Carolina school child, we found, is in the hands of capable, well-trained individuals who are constantly working to lessen the number of accidents to school children.

We asked first the question that has been foremost in the minds of many of our rural citizens: *Why aren't we using adult drivers on our school buses?*

The answer is simple: There just isn't enough money allotted to pay competent adult drivers. The state budget allows each school bus driver a salary of only $22 per month. In counties where no supplement is paid the driver (and rural communities have always been reluctant to supplement any portion of the school program), these salaries have been small inducements to adults.

Granting that it would probably be more advisable to use adult drivers, the directors of the safety program faced the hard, cold facts: Drivers for our mammoth fleet of 7500 buses cost the state $165,000 monthly. Even if the state

could pay these drivers $75 monthly (the bare minimum which could be considered in maintaining an over-all adult staff), this would increase the monthly allotment for drivers to $397,500. That kind of money is just not available in the educational slice of the tax dollar.

A substitute plan had to be formulated, and after careful consideration, the much-discussed student driver program road work, and thirty highway patrolmen specifically trained in the school safety program. Thirty additional patrolmen have been selected to work in this phase of the Department's work, and are now being trained for these duties.

Do these student drivers have more accidents than adult drivers? Of the 526 accidents reported last year, we found that 472 of them happened to trip is made. They must keep the interior of the buses clean and check the emergency doors periodically. It is their important duty to supervise the children from the time they leave the bus until they have safely crossed the highway. They must maintain discipline on the bus and report all misbehavior to their principals.

The student drivers keep daily and

safe are your children?

was born in this state. If competent adult drivers could not be had, then the safety directors would institute a training program for students which would in part make up in training what they had missed in experience. In view of last year's accidents, the present training of drivers has been intensified to some three times those original standards.

And just how are these student drivers selected and trained for the important responsibilities they must assume?

First of all, candidates must make satisfactory marks on an intensive examination given by the Highway Safety Division. They must, of course, already be licensed to drive in this state. Results of the testing are passed to the school principal, who makes his choice from the approved list. He must consider in his choice the physical and mental maturity, personality, and grades of the students involved. After making his choice, he passes his recommendations to the local school board, and final selection of the driver is made by this body. The state requires, also, that the selection meet the approval of the school mechanic.

The drivers selected must then pass twelve hours of classroom work and six hours of road work, under the supervision of field representatives of the Motor Vehicles Department, before they can be certified to drive a North Carolina school bus. Substitute drivers must complete the same training as regular drivers.

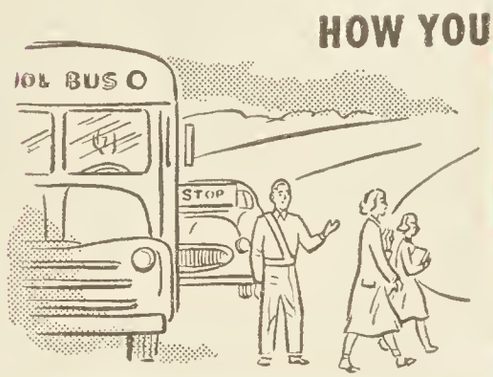
The Motor Vehicles Department has a present staff of sixty working in this training program: Thirty field representatives to teach the classroom and buses driven by students (through the age of 21), and the remaining 54 were incurred by adult drivers. Considering that almost 90 per cent of all drivers in the state are students, the number of accidents was fairly evenly distributed, with the students perhaps having a slight edge on safety.

What are the responsibilities of these drivers, other than the actual transportation of pupils? They are charged with the upkeep of their buses, and must report all operating difficulties to the school mechanic before the next monthly reports for school principals, and report immediately any hazard along their routes which involves the safety of the pupils they are carrying. These hazards are reported by the principals to the Highway Patrol.

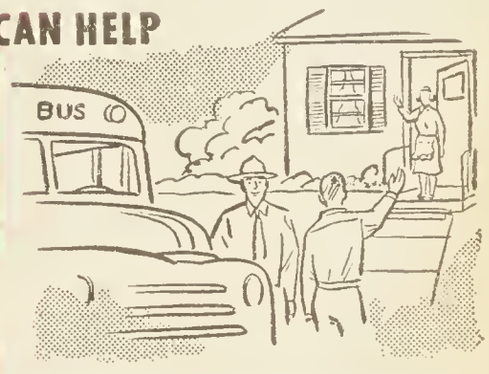
Are our school buses over-crowded throughout the state? Within the bounds of the law, these buses are not, as a general rule, over-crowded. The law allows 25 per cent above the seating capacity of a bus to stand in the aisles. Whereas this may seem over-

(Continued on Page 18)

HOW YOU CAN HELP



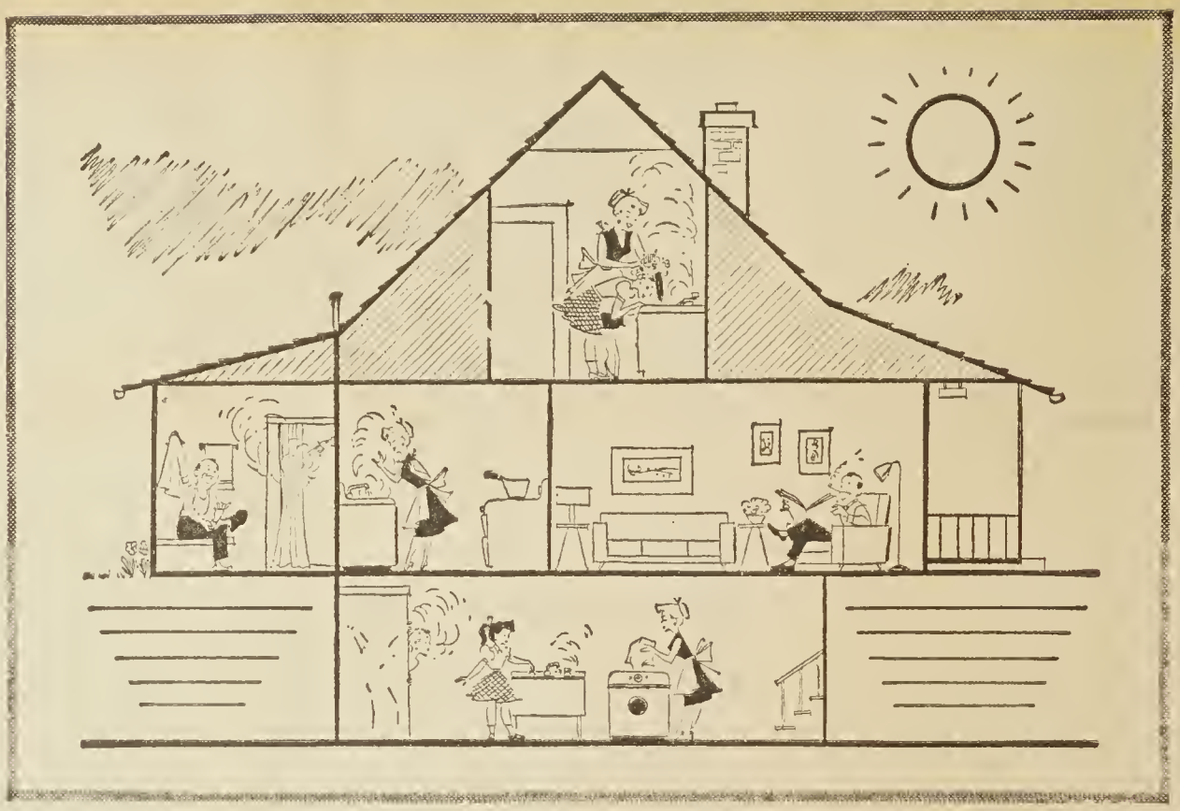
Help install the monitor system.



Cooperate with instructors.

Campaign for enough buses, facilities.

Teach safety at home.



Make your home "hot water happy" . . . with a NEW Fairbanks-Morse electric water heater!

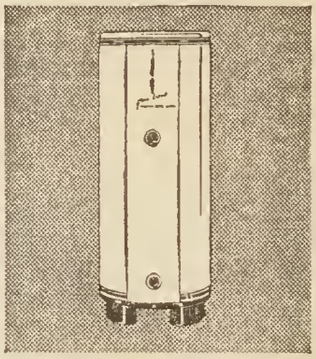
Have plenty of hot water on tap anywhere in the house! Install a new model Fairbanks-Morse glass-lined electric water heater!

Look at these features!

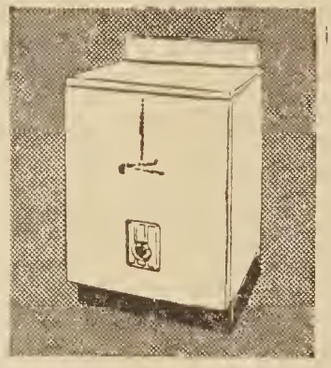
These new electric water heaters are lined with a double coat of glass-like porcelain. They have a 3″ blanket of Fiberglas insulation and an aluminum reflector to stop heat loss. Dial type thermostats enable you to vary temperature of water from 125° to 175°. *"Black heat"* heating elements—most economical of all—wrap around the tank, to give you fast hot water recovery. Exterior finish of white, baked-on enamel.

Install now — pay as you use

Your local Fairbanks-Morse dealer—see list below—will have a financing plan that can help you enjoy the benefits of ample hot water at once. If you are not near any of these dealers, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Chicago 5, Illinois, for full information.



Available in capacities from 10 to 80 gallons. Standard 230 volts, A.C. See your dealer for data on high temperature dairy water heaters. Fit in area 24″ in diameter or less. Maximum over-all height, largest model, 68½″.



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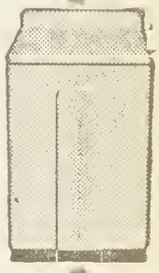
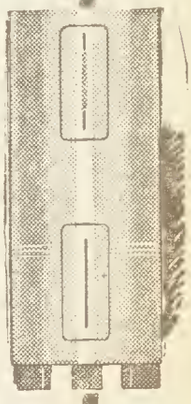
FUQUAY SPRINGS
Powell & Jones Hdwe. Co.
GOLDSBORO
Electric Sales, Inc.
GREENSBORO
Fleet-Plummer
Pregram-West, Inc.
Segraves Elec. Hdwe. Co.
Southside Hdwe. Co.
Victory Manor Motor Court
HENDERSON
R. I. Burroughs
Duffell Elec. Co.
HICKORY
B. M. Boyd & Co.
Shuford Hdwe. Co., Inc.
JEFFERSON
Neal Welding Service
KING
Stevens-Merritt Co.
LENOIR
Bernhardt-Seagle Co.
Parlier-Tomlinson
Stevens-Merritt Co.
LEXINGTON
Carolina Appliance Co.
Lexington Hdwe. Co.
Shoaf Appliance Co.
LINDEN
Bethune Supply Co.
LORAY
Swain Bros. Well Drilling
LOUISBURG
Franklin Farmers Exchange
Seaboard Stores, Inc.
LUMBERTON
K. M. Biggs, Inc.
Lumberton Tradling Co.
MADISON
Robertson Hdwe. & Farm Supply
H. J. Grogan Hdwe. Co.
MAIDEN
Piedmont Hdwe. Co.
MONROE
Builders Supply Co.
Monroe Hdwe. Co.
MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Union Hdwe. Co.
MOUNT AIRY
W. E. Merritt Hdwe. Co.
MOUNT OLIVE
Garner Brothers
Murray Supply Co.
NEWPORT
Allen & Bell Hdwe. Co.
NORTH WILKESBORO
North Wilkesboro Hdwe. Co.
OXFORD
Montague Bros. Inc.
PEMBROKE
Pates Supply Co.
PINETOPS
W. L. Dunn & Sons
RAEFORD
McLaughlin Co.
RALEIGH
Carolina Hdwe. Co.
233 S. Wilmington
Ferguson Hdwe. Co.
2900 Hillsboro St.
J. B. Hunt & Sons
323 W. Martin St.
Rural Plbg. & Heating
605 Transylvania Ave.
RED SPRINGS
Red Springs Supply Co.
ROCKINGHAM
J. F. Hicks Furniture Co.
ROCKY MOUNT
Anderson Mohorn, Inc.
Gay's Hdwe. Co.
J. S. Gorham Hdwe.
SANFORD
Southern Utilities Corp.
SELMA
Floyd C. Price & Sons
STATESVILLE
Statesville Implement Co.
SMITHFIELD
Farmers Hdwe. Co.
TARBORO
Marrow-Pitt Hdwe. Co.
Shiloh Implement Co.
THOMASVILLE
Brown Equipment Co.
Lowder Supply Co.
Paul Kennedy Appliance Supply
TROY
Berna-Allen Hdwe. Co.
WADESBORO
Ormsby's Plbg & Heating
WARSAW
Farmers Hdwe. Co.
WASHINGTON
E. L. Youmans Co.
WEST END
Johnson Hdwe. & Furn. Co.
WILLIAMSTON
Lindsley Implement Co.
WILMINGTON
Bridgers Trading Co.
121 Red Cross St.
G. I. Surplus Store
1301 Castle St.
Smith Builders Supply Co.
V. A. Stefano
507 S. 18th St.
WINSTON SALEM
E. E. Bodenheimer Pipe & Supply
Roger L. Crow Equipment
W. L. Thomas Maytag Co.
Well Drillers, Inc.





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Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to give you a copy of the new, authoritative booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System."

It gives you the kind of information about installing water systems you want to know; or, just mail the coupon. We'll send you the booklet at once.

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Nelsen, Aandahl Hit at Stormy Session of House Subcommittee

REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fred Aandahl came under new fire last month from the subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee which is investigating Administration power policies.

In hearings at Washington on October 12, the subcommittee called Nelsen to answer officially the charges levelled at him at hearings held previously in Denver, Colorado. *(CF,* Oct.) At that time, Colorado co-op officials had charged that Nelsen pressured them into signing an unwanted power generation agreement with a power company.

Nelsen repeated to the subcommittee the denial he had written earlier to this magazine. He said that he had simply told the Colorado people to get the best possible contract for their consumers, and that he did not believe the testimony against him at Denver reflected the sentiments of the majority of the co-op people involved.

Board members of the Colorado-Ute Electric Association also appeared at the Washington hearings and repeated their previous charges.

Chudoff Accused Nelsen

Rep. Chudoff (D-Pa.), the subcommittee chairman, accused Nelsen of using his REA position for political purposes. Nelsen, he said, had met recently with GOP party officials in Minnesota to discuss his possible candidacy for the governorship. He also cited a Nelsen speech last year to a Republican gathering in Kansas City, and cited Nelsen's announcement last October, two weeks before the Congressional elections, that he would lend $40-million to Colorado co-ops for generation.

Nelsen answered angrily that he was just having coffee with "Norwegian friends" at the Minnesota meeting; that the Kansas City speech was non-political; and that a reporter misquoted him on the $40-million loan announcement in Colorado.

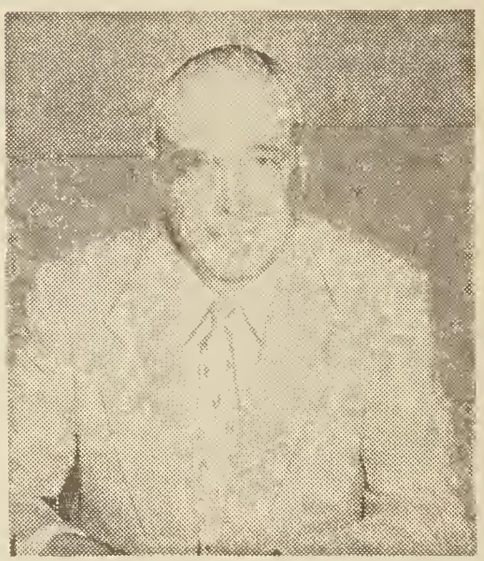
The most explosive testimony came during the quizzing of Aandahl, who is in charge of marketing Federal power for Interior.

The questions centered around the power controversy in Georgia, where electric co-ops for more than two years have been trying to buy power from the Clark Hill Dam. Aandahl has been trying to get them to sign a contract whereby the Georgia Power Company would buy the power at the dam and resell it to the co-ops. The co-ops have demanded their right to buy the power directly from the government without going through the "middleman."

(In many essential respects, the Clark Hill controversy is similar to North Carolina's Kerr Dam case.)

Brownell's Opinion

The testimony revealed that on July 15 Attorney General Brownell had issued a formal opinion in which he stated that the contract Aandahl proposed was illegal and "flouts the Congressional purpose."



AANDAHL

Aandahl, however, ignored the opinion and as late as August of this year was still trying to get the co-ops to sign the illegal contract. He never even announced that an opinion had been rendered.

Aandahl, who is charged with administering the law, angrily told the subcommittee that all of the Federal power program is "socialistic," and that TVA is a "Federal-socialistic monoply."

Chudoff demanded that Aandahl resign "for attempting to sabotage the law and flout the will of the Congress."

Chudoff's sentiments were echoed the following week when a regional meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association passed a resolution asking for the resignation of Aandahl and his superior, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay.

North Carolina's Senator W. Kerr Scott also called for McKay's resignation during a banquet address to the NRECA delegates (see page seven).

Dixon-Yates Group May Not Be Paid

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission has placed a stop order on negotiations for cancellation payments to representatives of the lifeless Dixon-Yates contract, pending an autopsy to determine whether the defunct contract was a legal instrument.

In a letter to Sen. Clinton Anderson (N. Mex.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Strauss advised that AEC "was holding in abeyance" cancellation negotiations with the Dixon-Yates syndicate, which some say will run into millions of dollars.

"It appears," Strauss said, "on the basis of our study thus far that there may be a question as to the validity of the . . . contract."

Sen. Anderson said that he was "delighted that AEC has indicated that there is room for doubt as to whether the government has any obligation under the contract."

The Dixon-Yates contract received its name from the top executives of the two New York holding companies who formed the syndicate, Edgar Dixon, president of Middle South Utilities Inc., and Eugene Yates, chairman of the Southern Company.

Co-ops Opposed Contract

Rural electric leaders bitterly opposed the contract, charging that it was the entering wedge in an attempt by the Eisenhower Administration to destroy the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Anderson has continuously opposed the contract as have other members of Congress, including Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), who conducted an investigation of the contract. Some believe that the government is not responsible for any cancellation charges based on information developed by that investigation.

Cancellation of the Dixon-Yates contract came last July when the City of Memphis declared, that rather than accept Dixon-Yates power and abet Dixon-Yates' attempt to destroy TVA, they would build their own electric steam facilities. President Eisenhower subsequently ordered the cancellation of the contract.

Meantime, the Securities and Exchange Commission notified the Dixon-Yates syndicate to cancel any contemplated sale of additional common stock that SEC authorized last February. The Dixon-Yates group sold 11,000 shares of the 50,000 shares authorized the day after the SEC authorized its issuance.

Poultry House Lighting—*boosts egg production, profits*

Profitable poultry production today requires the best poultry management practices and methods. The use of electricity is of increasing importance to poultry production because of the ease with which the light, heat and power can be applied and used to increase profits.

High on the lists of "musts" for many successful poultrymen is the use of artificial lighting to step up egg production during the fall and winter months. Night lighting of laying houses has been used for years, of course, but poultrymen are just now finding out why hens lay more eggs in illuminated houses.

They used to think that the light kept the layers awake, and therefore encouraged them to eat more. Recent discoveries indicate, however, that this has little to do with egg production.

It's the light itself that does the trick. Studies show that light stimulates the egg-producing "mechanisms" of the hen and enables her to continue laying at a satisfactory rate desplte the shorter days. Chickens under light eat just about the same amount of feed as those without light.

And apparently the intensity of light doesn't matter too much as long as the poultry house is well-illuminated. This includes floor, feed troughs, roosts and water fountains. A good general illumination seems to be sufficient for the average poultry structure, provided no areas of it are in shadow.

There are several different lighting systems in use, but one which has been tested thoroughly and found to meet general requirements involves the application of both bright and dim lights. In this system, one 50- or 60-watt lamp is installed for every 200 square feet of the total house area. Lamps are placed in reflectors of from 12 to 16 inches in diameter and from three to four inches deep. Reflectors are located approximately six feet from the floor.

Locating the Lights

These bright lights should be spaced half-way between the dropping board and front of the poultry house, located 10 feet apart, and approximately five feet in from the ends of the structure.

Poultry experts point out, however, that it is not desirable to just suddenly flood the laying house with bright lights. Instead, they recommend that dim lights come on first to simulate the onset of darkness.

For proper dim light effect, one 15-watt lamp should be used in the dim light circuit for every two of the brighter lights. The dim lights should be installed directly over the roosts.

A time switch will enable the farmer to operate his poultry house lighting schedule automatically. For example, in the schedule described, the switch will turn the bright lights on and off at the proper time. Also, it will change to the dim light circuit automatically when the bright light schedule is completed. Most experts agree that for best results layers should receive from 13 to 14 hours of light per day. Natural daylight will supply most of this, of course, and should be supplemented accordingly by night lighting.

Remember that night lights do not increase the total annual egg production of layers. Instead, it encourages them to lay at a period when supply is shorter and prices higher.

Remember, too, that night lights do not bring outstanding results unless the

(Continued on Page 17)

BLUEBERRIES GROW BEST ON POOR LAND—ARE BRINGING $1,000-2,000 PER ACRE TO GROWERS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

Look What's Happened

Pardon us, we mean "blueberries." But either way, they add up to money for this Pender County man

A comparatively new farm product is popping up on the horizon in the lowland region of Pender County and may eventually become a big Tar Heel money crop.

It is blueberries, better known to most farmers as huckleberries—usually picked from wild bushes in woods during summers.

The cultivated variety of the berry is bringing between $1,000 and $2,000 an acre to pioneer blueberry growers in the Pender area, 40 miles north of Wilmington. And when a new-bred bush more adaptable to Carolina climate replaces the old New Jersey variety, growers expect the figure to jump higher.

Spearheading the berry growing group is Gale Harrison, a retired radio tube manufacturer who turned to blueberries as a means of keeping outdoors and busy. He started in 1937 and soon found the berries offered both.

He also discovered the fruit gave him the opportunity to work out his own pet theories on scientific farming, marketing, packaging and other aspects of the complicated business of successful truck farming.

Since cultured blueberry raising is a comparatively new agricultural industry —having started in New Jersey in 1914— no set procedure had been worked out for its most efficient operation. This suited Harrison.

He likes "trouble shooting," having once worked for Thomas Edison, the electric light inventor, in Edison's Orange, N.J., laboratory.

Today, 18 years after first starting with blueberries, Scotch-Irishman Harrison looks with pride at his 40 acres of luscious fruit—material verification that his theories work.

What he and his contemporaries have accomplished in the berry growing field impresses the most expert of experts.

First, they found that blueberries grow best in soil that's practically worthless for anything else. Land, consisting of a hard pan 18 to 36 inches below the surface with peat and rock on top of the pan, produces the best fruit. The pan holds water near the surface, making the soil sour or acid-like.

Harrison found much of the soil in formerly barren sections of Pender and Sampson Counties. The land was considered so valueless, it could be bought for $3 to $8 an acre.

Second, in conjunction with state and federal agricultural officials, they developed five superior Carolina varieties

of the blueberry. Named Angola, Wolcott, Murphy, Ivanhoe and Croatan, these varieties are four times bigger than the wild huckleberry and have more delicate taste.

Third, through smart management and use of electricity and technical devices, efficiency in growing, harvesting, packaging and shipping stands at top.

"Guess it is my experience in radio tube manufacturing that has pushed me to get top efficiency in every operation of the business," says Harrison. "It upsets me to see inefficiency in anything."

An example of his ironing out kinks was how he put electricity to work and overcame the problem of setting up regular hours for field hands during picking time.

"Field hands begin picking at 8 o'clock in the morning," he says. "They cannot pick enough berries for the packers to begin packing until 9:30. This leaves the packers standing around without work for an hour and a half.

"Then at 5 in the afternoon when the pickers stop work and bring in their last but large loads of berries, the packers have to work late into the night to package them for shipment in refrigerated trucks.

"The long hours made the packers groggy and slow the next day, cutting down on their packing output," explains Harrison.

To eliminate this, he built a modern cold storage with electrical power supplied by Four County EMC at Burgaw. Today, berries brought in at "quitting time" go into the cold storage for the night and are packed the next day beginning at 8.

With a good night's sleep, the packers are fresh and do better work the next day.

The cold storage answered other problems. Harrison discovered that by cooling the berries just under refrigeration after picking, shrinkage is reduced by a fourth. As a result, Harrison now places all berries in cold storage overnight.

During off-season, Harrison uses the cold storage for curing hams. This produces a tidy, sideline profit.

Harrison further streamlined his packing operation by inventing a packaging machine. He dreamed up the clever mechanism in his modern, well-equipped machine shop.

"It used to take 11 girls to package. With my machine, it now takes only three," relates the farmer-inventor who has an electrical engineering degree.

He made fifty of the packaging machines and leases them to neighbor growers for $25 a year each. Several patents are pending on the invention.

But probably the greatest accomplishment of Harrison and other blueberrymen of the area has been their success in stamping out the "middle-man" operation, a plague to farmers since beginning of time.

By organizing associations such as the Carolina Blueberry Association, the growers ship their fruit in leased trucks directly to produce houses in large cities. This organization eliminates speculators and other middle-man interests, who suck on farmers' profits like vampires.

Because of this organized method of shipping together in large lots and the great demand for their quality berry, the growers at times actually dictate their own prices. The first berries each year generally bring $1.25 a pint in New York.

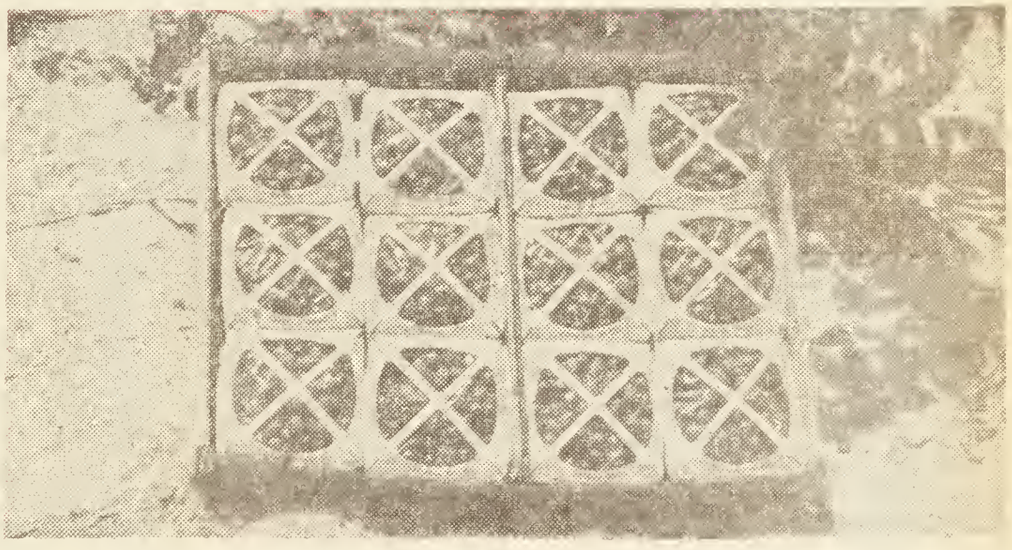
The association pays commission houses in the cities a flat 7 per cent fee —no more, no less—for selling the fruit. This knocks out any funny stuff speculators may pull at the other end of the line.

Harrison emphasizes that many headaches exist in the business. Insects and weather changes make it precarious work. But to a smart and hard worker, there's good money in it, he says.

Blueberry land can be bought cheaply, because where nothing else grows, blueberries will, he says. It's not a dull type of farming. Growing the fruit is a colorful and interesting pursuit.

to Huckleberries

By JOHNNY COREY



Blueberry grower Gale Harrison learned that attractive packaging increases the sale of berries. He invented a packaging machine which packed these neat pints of berries.

A VACCINE FOR TB?

A brief statement by
JAMES E. PERKINS, M.D.
Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association

At the present time there is not a satisfactory vaccine against TB.

After years of study, a vaccine, called BCG, was developed that does increase resistance . . . but gives neither strong nor predictable protection.

Tuberculosis poses peculiar problems to researchers seeking an immunizing agent. Vaccines have been most successful against diseases where a single attack of the disease itself brings about immunity against future attacks. This, unfortunately, is not true of TB. One attack is no guarantee against future attacks of tuberculosis. In fact, TB is notoriously a "relapsing" disease.

However, in the uncharted future of science and medicine, it is certainly possible that a vaccine could be developed that would confer strong and lasting immunity. Or the secret of preventing tuberculosis may lie elsewhere . . . in enhancing nutrition for example, or perhaps a superior drug can be used to prevent as well as treat TB.

The important thing is that all likely avenues are being carefully investigated. This past year questions pertaining to immunity and other problems connected with tuberculosis were being studied in more than 40 clinics and laboratories . . . *under medical research grants made possible by your purchase of Christmas Seals.*

Your past support has helped save hundreds of thousands of lives. Your continued support will help hasten the day when medical research will find the answers to perplexing problems which must be solved to bring about the conquest of tuberculosis.

You can help speed that day . . . by buying Christmas Seals.

BUY AND USE CHRISTMAS SEALS

Farm women also need good tools

By the end of 1955, approximately half of the farm wives in North Carolina will own electric ranges. This appliance tops the "most wanted" list of any homemaker.

JUST as the farm work shop is the "general headquarters" for farm operations, so the kitchen is the "nerve center" for household activities. Each must be planned and equipped for top efficiency and convenience. Neither the farmer nor his wife want to be cooped up in their respective "castles" all day doing their appointed tasks. And they don't need to be if they use the electrical tools available to help them do their chores fast, economically, easily and satisfactorily.

It matters little whether it's cooking meals or repairing a broken drawbar on the tractor. Both can be done electrically today: The first with an electric range; the second with a transformer-type electric arc welder.

Mother's initial glimpse of an electric range was in 1910 when the first commercial models were placed on the market. This innovation involved the installation of electric surface units in the chasis of a gasoline stove. Developments in these first crude models came quickly until today's gleaming white electric ranges are as different from the early experimental units as day is from night.

Simplicity is the keynote of all modern electric cooking. At the turn of a switch the farm wife can place much of her cooking responsibility upon her equipment. The homemaker also has been relieved of many of the routine mechanics of everyday cooking because electric ranges now are automatic instruments of precision. A variety of cooking heats is provided by each surface unit. Since heat is transferred from such units to the bottom of the cooking utensils—and because ovens are fully insulated on the top, bottom and all four sides—very little heat escapes into the kitchen. This gives the farm wife welcome relief on hot, summer days.

Electric range ovens are equipped with thermostatic controls which automatically keep the heat at desired points during baking or roasting periods. Deep well cookers offer opportunities for the farm wife to enjoy a wide variety of cooking operations. With electric ranges, foods may be cooked in their own natural juices or in a minimum amount of water—thus preserving maximum nutritive values in food and conserving vitamins and minerals otherwise lost.

Kerr Dam Progress

North Carolina electric co-op officials stated early this month that they believe they are closer than ever before to reaching an agreement with the Interior Department and Carolina Power and Light Company for the delivery of Kerr Dam power.

Negotiating sessions held in Washington and Raleigh within the past month have produced some agreement on principles, they indicated, although all aspects of the matter have by no means been resolved.

Hope was expressed that a settlement would be reached by January 1.

POULTRY LIGHTING

(Continued from Page 13)

best poultry management practices are carefully followed. These should at least include the proper selection of laying stock, rigid culling, adequate supplies of water, balanced feed rations, sanitation and proper housing.

In adding up the benefits of night lighting, it should be remembered that egg production above 65 per cent is not desirable.

SCOTT

(Continued from Page 7)

Carolina were present.

Scott was introduced to the group by Lee Hatley, manager of Burke-McDowell Electric Membership Corporation at Morganton. Hatley is a director of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and is the executive committeeman to that organization from the Eastern region.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 3, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF The Carolina Farmer, published monthly at Raleigh, N. C. for November, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C.; Editor, Jerry L. Anderson, 1804 Sunset Drive, Raleigh, N. C.; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, None.

2. The owner is Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Inc., Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Jerry L. Anderson, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of October, 1955.

(Signed) Thelma Reynolds, Notary
(My commission expires January 9, 1956.)

HOW SAFE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?

(Continued from Page 9)

crowding, the schools are following the laws of the state. On the other hand, some overcrowding is found for short periods of time in certain communities. Parents of pupils living within a one-half mile distance of the school usually prefer their children being crowded for a five-minute drive rather than walking along a busy highway.

Actually, the reason for so many round-trips by buses is to prevent overcrowding. And this brings forth another aspect of the safety program! Do we have enough buses? Although North Carolina has the largest fleet of buses in the nation, these round-trips indicate a scarcity of buses in some counties. With more buses, our young children would not have to leave home so early in the mornings. And upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility for buying buses—the county or the state?

This is a two-part responsibility: The county buys the original bus and the state replaces it. Two to three hundred new buses are added to the fleet each year on a county level, and the state makes replacements at the rate of from six to seven hundred per year.

Our buses are in good condition. Each of these 100 counties in the state has a school bus garage, staffed with mechanics. These mechanics are constantly on the job to keep our bus fleet in regular service. The defects in the maintenance problem could be easily remedied: Many of the buildings used as garages are not at all satisfactory for the purpose, and some of them do not have all the equipment they could profitably use.

Members of the State Highway Patrol check every school bus monthly. The matter of replacing a bus is decided jointly by state and county authorities. The record of maintenance costs over recent years and the frequency with which breakdowns have interfered with service are the chief factors in determining the answer to this question.

Are the children who ride our school buses being instructed in safety rules in the schoolroom? The classroom teacher in this state is charged with the responsibility of teaching safety in the curriculum. She receives all the help she requests from the highway patrolman in her area, and he is often invited to the school room during the time a safety unit is being taught.

And so we have the picture of the safety program outlined by the state for the selection and training of drivers, the maintenance of buses, and the teaching of safety in the classroom. And again we ask our original question: "Are our children safe on North Carolina's school buses?" We would say yes to this question, insofar as the directors of the safety program have not been hampered by financial barriers, . . . and if the program is being followed to the maximum on a local level. This is a matter for the rural citizen himself to decide.

And what can the individual citizen do to insure the safety of his children? Here are a few suggestions:

The Monitor System. One recommendation of the Department of Public Instruction has not been accepted on a state-wide basis. The Department recommends that a monitor be assigned to each bus. The monitor's duties would include discipline of the pupils, checking the pupils on and off the buses, keeping the aisles free of books, etc., and cautioning children to keep their arms inside the bus. The monitor would escort children on and off the bus and across the highway. Monitors might have prevented at least three of the deaths on last year's record: In the case of the three children who were hit by motorists, the monitor would have checked before allowing the children to cross the roads.

Does the bus your child rides have a monitor? If not, find out the reason for the failure of the school to adopt this very important recommendation. Perhaps your school's PTA could promote a monitor program as one of the club's projects.

Driver Training. One of the problems confronting the instructors is finding the time in which to give the student drivers the 18 hours required work. It is not practical to take the candidates from the classroom for this training, and in some instances, parents have complained about their children taking this work in off-school hours. If your child is a bus driver, try to cooperate with the instructors—the driver's safety is at stake too. Here again the PTA might be of help by planning a meeting of drivers' parents at which the necessity for the extra hours' work might be explained.

Bus Maintenance: If yours is one of the counties with ill-equipped, badly-housed maintenance shops, look into the matter. Find out just what is needed to improve it, and confront the PTA, the School Board, or the County Commissioners with your findings.

Buses. If over-crowding is a problem in your county, start a campaign for additional buses. This, too, could most effectively be done through the PTA.

Instruction. Find out what your child's classroom teacher is doing in the safety field, and supplement her teaching at home by discussing safety problems with the child.

And, finally, you can cooperate in any local safety drives among adults.

Proper Leaf Spacing Discovered Accidentally by Richmond Farmer

Mosby Watkins, Negro landowner of Rockingham, Route 2, has discovered that there's something to this business of proper spacing of tobacco in the field. He learned it accidentally.

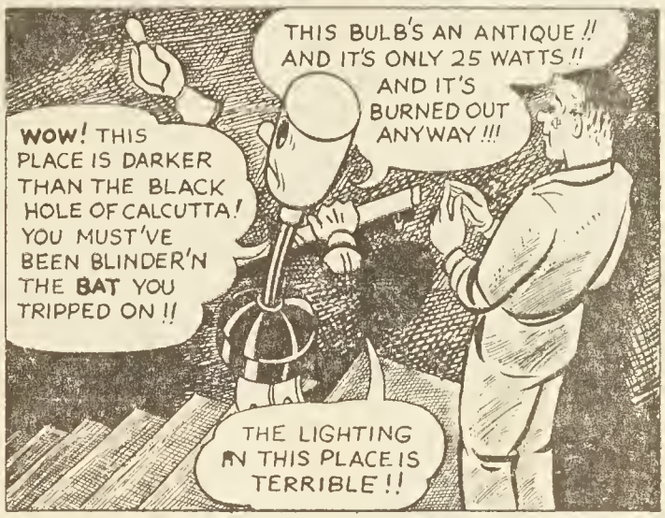
Richmond County Negro Agent S. N. Shelton says that Watkins generally plants his tobacco very close together, hoping to get lots of stalks per acre. With small acreage, he thought he'd get more pounds and thus more money per acre that way.

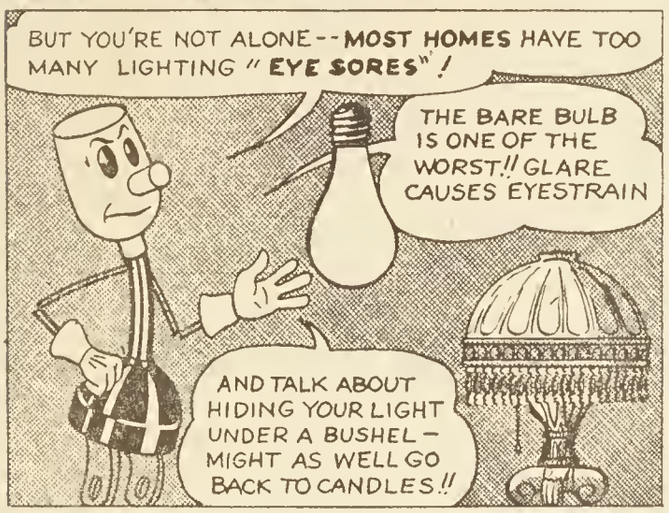
But Shelton says that Watkins' son accidentally spaced a few rows of tobacco farther apart. During the growing season, this tobacco grew better and ripened more evenly than the tobacco spaced closely together.

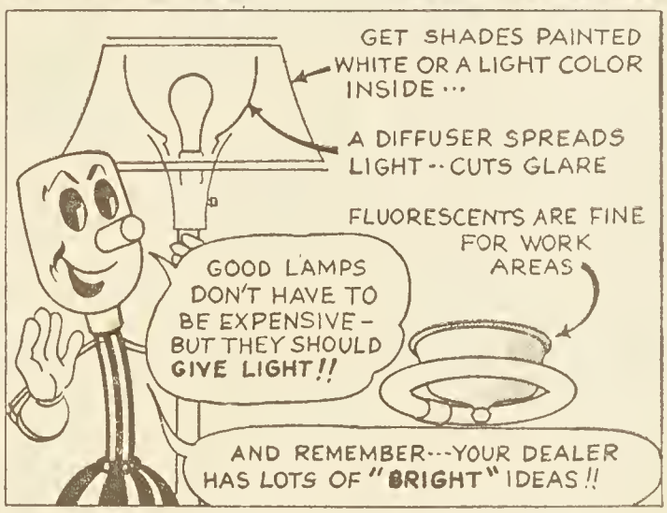
Watkins also claims that the tobacco spaced farther apart was easier to cure and sold better than the "cramped" tobacco.

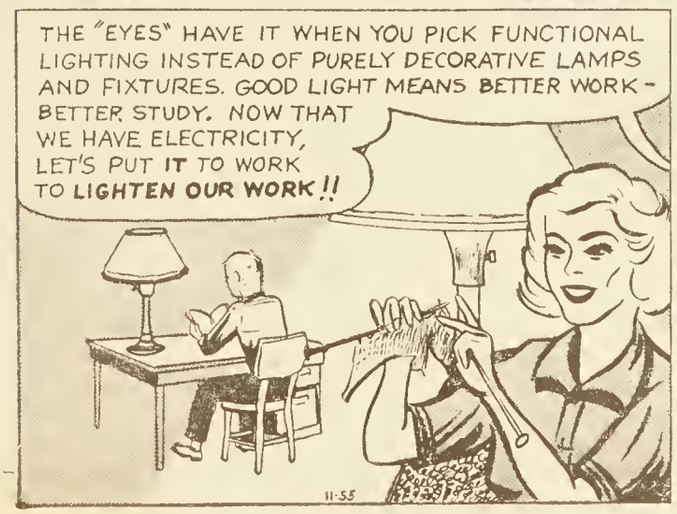
Shelton says that many Richmond County farmers plant their tobacco too close together, trying for more poundage. He says that actually the quality of the leaf is lowered, because it doesn't receive the proper amount of sunshine to bring out its smoking qualities.

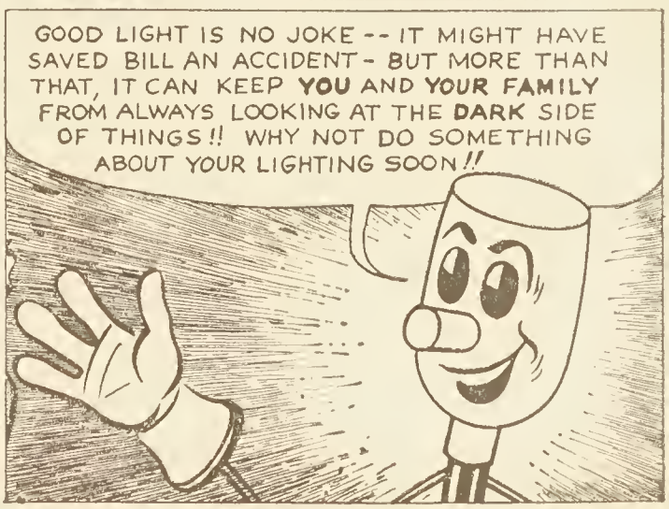
WILLIE WIREDHAND
ON THE LIGHTER SIDE
HALP!!! CALL THE DOC!!!! I'M (GROAN) DEAD! EVERY BONE IN MY BODY IS BROKEN
WILLIE, CALL THE DOCTOR WHILE I GO DOWN AND SEE WHAT'S HAPPENED TO BILL!!!


THIS BULB'S AN ANTIQUE!! AND IT'S ONLY 25 WATTS!! AND IT'S BURNED OUT ANYWAY!!!
WOW! THIS PLACE IS DARKER THAN THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA! YOU MUST'VE BEEN BLINDER'N THE BAT YOU TRIPPED ON!!
THE LIGHTING IN THIS PLACE IS TERRIBLE!!


BUT YOU'RE NOT ALONE--MOST HOMES HAVE TOO MANY LIGHTING "EYE SORES"!
THE BARE BULB IS ONE OF THE WORST!! GLARE CAUSES EYESTRAIN
AND TALK ABOUT HIDING YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL— MIGHT AS WELL GO BACK TO CANDLES!!


GET SHADES PAINTED WHITE OR A LIGHT COLOR INSIDE...
A DIFFUSER SPREADS LIGHT--CUTS GLARE
FLUORESCENTS ARE FINE FOR WORK AREAS
GOOD LAMPS DON'T HAVE TO BE EXPENSIVE— BUT THEY SHOULD GIVE LIGHT!!
AND REMEMBER---YOUR DEALER HAS LOTS OF "BRIGHT" IDEAS!!


THE "EYES" HAVE IT WHEN YOU PICK FUNCTIONAL LIGHTING INSTEAD OF PURELY DECORATIVE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. GOOD LIGHT MEANS BETTER WORK— BETTER STUDY. NOW THAT WE HAVE ELECTRICITY, LET'S PUT IT TO WORK TO LIGHTEN OUR WORK!!
11-55


GOOD LIGHT IS NO JOKE -- IT MIGHT HAVE SAVED BILL AN ACCIDENT— BUT MORE THAN THAT, IT CAN KEEP YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FROM ALWAYS LOOKING AT THE DARK SIDE OF THINGS!! WHY NOT DO SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR LIGHTING SOON!!

Copyright, 1955, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Choose your wrapping paper to suit the person receiving the gift. Then add a glamorous bow. See decorations, page 21.

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Ribbon, wrapping paper turn ordinary kitchen props into peppy decorations. Try decorating your cake racks, cannisters, and trivets.

How to Make Distinctive

Christmas Decorations and Packages

Yard of ribbon, holiday paper, scotch tape, and scissors are the basic ingredients for a recipe that can turn an every-day room into a Christmas joyland or an otherwise dull box into an exciting gift package.

Many, many articles are written every year about this time instructing the homemaker in Christmas decorating and gift wrapping. But the real fun comes from developing a style all your own in your holiday decorations —and in wrapping your gifts to individually suit the person to whom they are intended

Here are a few ideas you might work on this year—but why not see how you can improve and enlarge upon them.

Let's start with gift wrapping—the very best part of Christmas, if you plan well for it. Get plenty of materials ready in advance: paper, ribbon, tape, seals, holly sprigs, perhaps some gilted acrons, sequins—anything that will add beauty to your package.

The paper, of course, is the foundation for pretty creations, and should fit snugly on the box. Cut the paper wide enough to go around the box, and just long enough to extend a little more than half the depth of the box at both ends. Remember, before cutting, to place the box on the paper so that the important part of the design will show when the package is wrapped. Save the narrow strips you cut off to use as trims on other gifts—or they may be the right size for smaller packages.

For small boxes to hold hosiery, ties, or hankies, an over-all patterned paper such as holly, mistletoe, poinsettias, or smiling angels can be used. Since the box is small, the bow should be simple with one or two loops. For added effect try cutting out some interesting part of the design on the paper such as one of the angels, and pasting or taping it to the bow.

When it comes to wrapping a larger box, choose a paper with one important center design such as a jolly Santa, or a single gleaming Christmas tree. The bow should be placed diagonally in one corner, or down one side of the box.

Now, how about trying a few wrapped in crepe paper. It's so easy to work with, and the edges can be scalloped so prettily. A round box is easily wrapped in perhaps a pale pink paper, with a contrasting crepe-

paper twist to add the final touch. To make the twist, cut narrow strips of crepe paper (maybe two colors blended together) and twist until you have a cord. (You might purchase a crepe paper twister—a small block with holes at each end—from the local ten-cent store). Wrap the cord spirally around the box, and top with a crepe paper pom pom.

Another crepe paper idea is to adorn a package of hosiery with a green crepe paper Christmas tree (you can find lots of patterns for trees in magazines). Trim the paper trees with gummed stars and dots.

Millions of other uses could be found for the vari-colored crepe papers—and they're so inexpensive. Why not do a little experimenting with it.

Of course, nothing is more attractive on a gift package than a glamorous bow—but get away from the traditional four or five loop bows and try your hand at creating glamorous flowers from ribbons. Directions for making roses and pom poms from satin ribbons are given in the accompanying cut. These glamour bows can also be used in house decorations.

Ribbon Decorations

Now, let's see what we can do with these ribbons for decorations. Did you know that your kitchen cupboards hold just dozens of things that could be used most effectively for Christmas decorations? Here's something you might do to transform the lowly cake rack. Choose the widest possible gift-wrapping ribbon and weave ribbon in and out, up and down the rack. Each strip might be done in a different color. Trim with a huge ribbon or holly leaves, and hang on the wall. You might sprinkle glitter dust for a brighter effect. And how about hanging this on the kitchen wall. The kitchen doesn't ever seem to come in for its full share of decorations.

A gay holiday waste-basket can be made from an ordinary potato-chip can or cylindrical container. Wrap a patterned paper tightly around the container and fold neatly on the bottom, folding down inside. (A little dab of cement glue will hold the paper to the can.) Trim with contrasting ribbon in either strips, bows, or even Christmas flowers. For a novel effect, spiral the ribbon around the can.

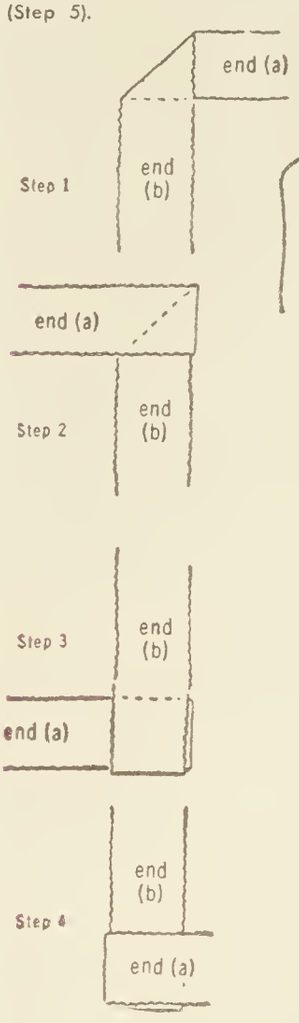
If you have a plain wrought-iron trivet around the house, you can change it to a lovely wall decoration by topping it with a sparkling poinsettia bow of gold ribbon. Raffia or woven baskets trimmed with ribbon flowers are lovely

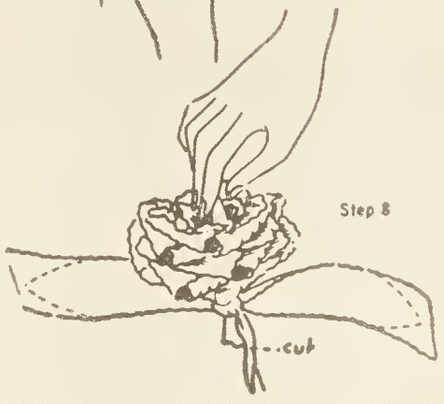
(Continued on Page 24)

Ribbon Flowers

Rose

Using a thirty inch length of ribbon fold in center at right angle (Step 1). Holding one end (a) and the other (b) proceed as shown, folding horizontal end (a) across end (b) (Step 2), end (b) up over end (a) (Step 3) and end (a) back across end (b) (Step 4). Repeat these folds alternately until only an inch is left on both ends (Step 5).





Holding loose ends tight, let go of folded portion. Fold end at right (X in Step 6) over other end and hold between thumb and forefinger with thumb at X. With other hand, pull free end slowly and firmly down. This will telescope the folds into a close cluster. Stop pulling when the top corner of the original diagonal fold has almost disappeared into center of cluster (Step 7). Still holding firmly at X, tie a strip of green ribbon around ends or at base of cluster, knotting tight (Step 8). Cut "stem" of rose close to knot. Trim green ribbon in leaf shape (dotted line in Step 8). Tie a narrow strip of ribbon around "stem" to use for tying rose to bow or package tie.

Pom Pom

Using a wide width of ribbon, form a circle slightly smaller than finished bow would be. Moisten starting end and press against (Use Satintane) working end just beyond overlap (Fig. 1). Make six or more layers (Fig. 2). Larger bow requires more layers. Press circle flat without creasing (Fig. 3). Fold double. Cut wedge shape pieces on both sides of center (Fig. 4). Unfold and tie at center (Fig. 5). Holding section of loops with one hand as shown in Fig. 6, use other forefinger to pull center loop out of circle, and up in twisting motion (Fig. 6). Change hands and repeat with next loop (Fig. 7). Repeat until all loops are pulled free.

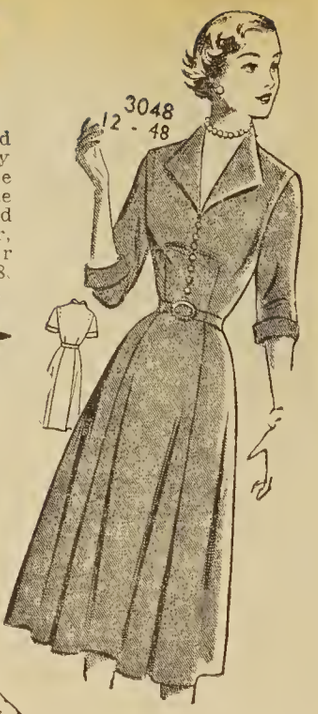
Patterns For the Holidays

229. Sure to delight your darling daughter! Complete doll wardrobe from lovely lingerie to coat and poke bonnet. Easy and fun to sew! Please order by size for dolls: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-inches tall.

2082. Piquant duo sure to catch "oohs" and "ahs" for your dainty miss. Pattern ensemble includes pert confection of a dress, neatly pocketed, raglan sleeved coat. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2: Dress, 1 3/8 yds. 35-in. Coat, 1 1/8 yds. 54-in.

2703. Fall through Winter figure flattery. Pattern includes princess jumper to make the most of a youthful line, widespread collar blouse. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: Jumper, 2 7/8 yds. 54-in. Blouse, 2 yds. 39-in.

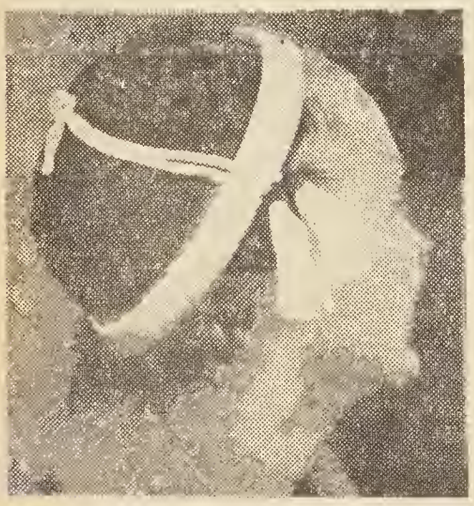
3048. Figure flattery and graceful feminity in every line! Your 'round the clock, seasonal favorite distinctively designed with soft, casual collar, interesting shoulder treatment. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 3 7/8 yds. 39-in.



2194. A glamorous apron to delight the fastidious homemakers on your gift list. One has midriff inset, both are uniquely styled. One size. Scalloped style, 1 5/8 yds. Midriff style, 2 1/8 yds. 35-39-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. FALL-WINTER FASHION BOOK, 25c Additional.

Make a Christmas Hat For a Special Friend



P. C. 8005. A simple round beanie crocheted in single crochet stitches in black with a white cuff and beguiling tassels fastened at center of crown.

Pattern Order Form

Please send me without charge the leaflets I have checked below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for every three patterns requested.

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☐ Circus Horse (P. C. 6878)
☐ Cloche (S. 644)
☐ Book Mark (P. K. 4583)
☐ Orange Blossom Doily (S. 748)
☐ Pot Holders (S. 688)
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☐ Baby Bib (P. C. 6135)
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Cranberry Pie

There are many old and interesting customs from different lands connected with Christmas. In some countries cake and breads were made in the shape of horns. In Switzerland and France the goodwife made a "thanks cake" for every cow, sheep or goat the family possessed. These cakes were put in wrappers and given to the poor. Homemakers of Austria and Germany made spice dough in the shapes of religious symbols—pictures and quotations appeared on gingerbread.

During the Middle Ages almond cookies were made in honor of the Christ Child. In France godparents threw Dragees (similar to Jordan almonds) to village children waiting on the church steps.

Mince pies are equally traditional for Christmas. In Elizabethan days a huge mince pie was kept in the castle hall during the Yule season—an invitation to "cut and come again." Fruit and spices represented the gifts of the Magi; the meat, the barnyard animals that shared the stable with the Christ Child; the "coffyn," or pastry shell, represented the manger.

Cranberries, a distinctively American contribution, did not come into the Christmas preparations until a much later date. The bright color and pleasing tartness of this abundant native fruit soon gave it a place in holiday food planning.

Combining cranberries and mincemeat, here is a recipe for a beautiful pie which will enhance any holiday meal. The decorative wreath is easily made from the pie crust.

Cranberry-Mince Christmas Pie

3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups fresh cranberries
3/4 cup water
1½ cups moist mincemeat
Pastry for two-crust 9-inch pie
15 to 20 Pastry Holy Leaves
Few whole uncooked cranberries.

Combine tapioca, sugar, salt, 2 cups cranberries, water and mincemeat in saucepan. Cook and stir over medium heat until mixtures comes to a boil. Cool, stirring occasionally.

Roll half the pastry 1/8 inch thick. Line a 9-inch piepan and trim pastry at edge of rim. Roll remaining pastry 1/8 inch thick and cut several 2-inch slits or a fancy design near center. Fill pie shell with fruit mixture. Moisten edge of bottom crust. To adjust top crust, fold pastry in half or roll loosely on rolling pin; center on filling. Open slits with a knife. (Well-opened slits are important to permit escape of steam during baking.) Trim top crust, letting it extend 1/2 inch over rim. To seal, press top and bottom crusts together on rim. Then fold edge of top crust under bottom crust. Press edges together on rim, using tines of fork. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 45 minutes,

(Continued on Page 21)

Yule Notes

. . . From Becky

A Cotton Christmas

Those of you who have tried it know that your Christmas budget can be kept at a minimum if you make your own gifts from cotton feed, flour or fertilizer bags. Here are a few suggestions for children and adults on your list:

Boy's Sport Shirt. Pattern for feedbag cutting of handsome shirt is Advance, No. 7104.

Household Gifts. Many cotton bags can be easily converted into pillow cases, luncheon sets, cottage curtains, tea towels and aprons. Little or no sewing is required to turn these containers into practical household gifts.

Suggestions for Men. You can sew cotton bags into ties, lounging robes, sports shirts, pajamas, and shorts for the men and boys on your Christmas list.

Toy Bag and Stuffed Animals. You can find plenty of patterns for stuffed animals, and McCall has a charming pattern (No. 1899) for a toy bag representing Noah's Ark. An Alligator Pajama Bag pattern is also available from McCall. The pet measures 33 inches from tongue to tail.

Suds Snowballs

We heard about an attractive idea for an easy-to-make, inexpensive Christmas decoration the other day—one the kiddies will love to help with. Make a large bowl of soap snow (you might want to decorate your tree with it!). Use an egg beater or the electric mixer to whip up the suds; add a minimum of warm water to the soap or detergent before beating. Stir together, then whip until the suds are "dry" and the beaters can scarcely make it through the batter. Then let the kids dig in with both hands and shape good old-fashioned snowballs.

(Continued on Page 21)

YULE NOTES

(Continued from Page 23)

Once molded to shape, place each snowball gently on a small cardboard disc and let your imagination go on the trim. You might use chocolate dots, cereal flakes, sequins, rhinestones, beads—anything light and gay. Let them dry overnight, surround the base with bits of greenery or ribbon, and you have a charming decoration for small tables, etc. If you're having guests for meals during the holidays, turn the suds snowballs into place cards—when decorating stick a small card with guest's name in the side of the ball. They will be pretty on a Christmas table.

CRANBERRY PIE

(Continued from Page 23)

or until syrup boils with heavy bubbles that do not burst.

Before serving, arrange baked Pastry Holly Leaves around edge of pie, overlapping leaves slightly to form a holly wreath. In the center of the pie, arrange whole cranberries and 2 or 3 pastry leaves in a cluster to resemble a sprig of holly.

Pastry Holly Leaves. Use pastry recipe for one-crust pie. Roll pastry 1/8 inch thick and cut holly leaves about 1 to 1-1/2 inches long. (Make pattern from paper, then cut out pastry leaves with a sharp knife.) Brush lightly with cream. Bake on a cooky sheet in a hot oven (425°F.) 8 to 10 minutes, or until very lightly browned.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

(Continued from Page 21)

as Christmas card containers.

A centerpiece without flowers can also be made with ribbons. Make a dramatic pom pom bow (see cut for directions) and place it on a bed of fresh pine branches. The pom pom, as you see from the directions, is easily made, as are the ribbon roses which can be used with it.

Save your left-over ribbon scraps for additional touches. Trim candlesticks with a cluster of gay button bows, or nestle each candlestick in the middle of one large pom pom.

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• PATENTS, INVENTIONS

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS. Send sketch or model for free advice. Stanley Burch, Patent Attorney, Box 645, Cherryville, N. C.

INVENTION RECORD and patent information booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, 410 Hill Building, Washington 6, D. C.

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MISTAKEN IDENTITY

A small girl whose father is a judge would often say she was Judge Brown's daughter when someone asked her name. Her mother, thinking this might sound snobbish, told her not to make that sort of reply, but simply to say that she was Nancy Brown.

Later someone asked her if she was Judge Brown's daughter. She replied, "Well, I thought I was, but Mother says not."

* * * *

TV

A TV star's two-year old son recognized his dad on TV for the first time. When he identified his father's face on the screen, the tot immediately ran around the back of the TV set and started kicking it. His mother grabbed him and demanded to know what the trouble was.

"Don't just talk!" yelled the boy. "Let's get Daddy out of there!"

* * * *

A DIFFERENCE

"Daddy," said the little boy, gazing at the fish in the aquarium, "how can you tell a boy fish from a girl fish?"

"Well, son, it's all in the worms you use to catch them with," answered his father. "If you bait your hook with a male worm, you catch a female fish. If you use a female worm, of course you catch a male fish."

"But how can you tell the difference between a male and female worm?"

"Don't ask me," snapped the father. "I only know about fish."

"He wants to pitch for us during his spare time."

Hale!

ONLY ONE FLAW

Two friends met after a long separation. "Is your married life a happy one?" asked the first man.

"Yes," replied the other. "I married the woman of my dreams. She is as beautiful as the day I married her. Her hands are always white and soft. Her hair is always neat, and her dresses are the latest."

"So you don't regret it."

"No. But I'm getting pretty tired of eating in restaurants."

WISE CRACKS

. . . Most men need two women in their lives—a secretary to take everything down and a wife to pick everything up.

. . . The old-fashioned girl who said, "This is so sudden" now has a granddaughter who says, "Well, it's about time!"

. . . Children are growing up when they start asking questions parents can answer.

. . . When a man promises a woman that if she marries him she will never want for anything, it just shows how little he knows about women.

* * * *

NOT YET

"So you have two grown daughters," commented a friend. "Do they live at home with you?"

"Oh, no," answered the father, "They're not married yet."

* * * *

FRIENDSHIP

Four women at a bridge party had been gossiping for fifteen minutes about a mutual acquaintance. After ripping the absent one's character to ribbons, the four rested their claws. After a few minutes of silence, one of them sighed and said, "I tell you, she's a real menace, that one. You don't know her the way I do."

"Oh, yes, I do," another replied. "I know her every bit as well as you do."

"Piffle," snorted the first woman. "How could you possibly? I'm her best friend!"

". . . He loves her madly . . . he wants to marry her—but not one word about us!"

"I suppose I'm just old-fashioned but I'd never let my wife work."

Please, Mr. Nelsen

A news release came in from REA the other day that started out like this: "St. Petersburg, Florida—Ancher Nelsen, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, today placed the full support of the Eisenhower Administration behind the preference provisions of the Federal public power law."

Now that's a very interesting combination of words. Words, truly, for a man to conjure with. So, having been pretty close to the way in which the said Administration has been supporting the preference laws at Kerr Dam and Clark Hill (see page 12), we proceeded to conjure.

We began with the assumption that the Interior Department is a part of the Administration, though undoubtedly that is a fact many people would just as soon forget. And then you can't overlook Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred A a n d a h l, unfortunately. Mr. Aandahl is the man who is directly responsible for marketing F e d e r a l power to preference customers, which is what the news release was talking about.

And, sad though it is, Mr. Aandahl's heart just isn't in his job. In the two years he's held the post, he has yet to work out any contract for delivering power to preference customers in the Southeast. Before a Congressional committee last month he said all of the Federal power program is "socialistic." He tried to push an illegal contract off on Georgia co-ops, even after Attorney General Brownell had officially ruled it illegal.

● ● ●

An Act of Faith

At their annual meeting last month, the members of Four County Eectric Membership Corporation at B u r g a w voted to raise their debt limit to more than $40-million. This action was a splendid expression of faith in the co-op and in its ability to provide the future power requirements of the region.

The money, of course, will be borrowed only when, and if, needed. But the action itself underscores as well as anything we know the things Bill C r i s p talks about in the adjoining column.

"Full Support"—Administration Style

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

The symptoms of a sort of magical restlessness are beginning to appear in North Carolina these days. It's the kind of restlessness which in the past has always preceded—and in fact produced—a great new surge forward in both the thinking and the actions of our people.

Wherever you go and whomever you talk with, the signs are unmistakable. In the broad fields of agriculture, industry, small business, transportation, education and basic utility services, we are undergoing a new awareness of our need to plan more boldly and to move more swiftly than ever before.

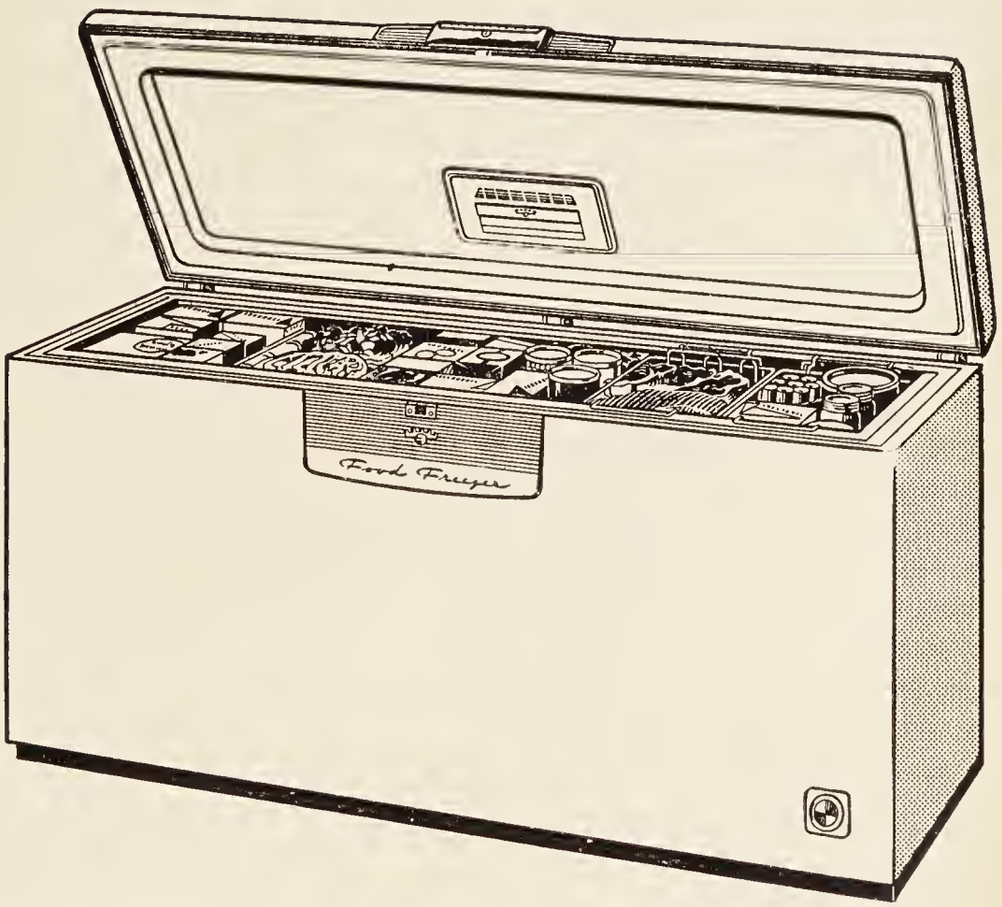
Is this a daring new vision of progress with which we have suddenly become possessed? Partly, for certainly visions, even dreams, are the stuff of which progress is born. But perhaps the better explanation is that we have come to a point in our development when we must either think bigger and plan accordingly or take a definite and long step backward.

Two years of hurricane, freeze, hail and drought, of depressed farm prices and textile markets, and of a segregation problem complicating an already inadequate educational program — to name only a few things—have literally compelled us to make a new survey of what we are doing and how we are getting it done. Already certain needs are pretty widely agreed upon:

We have got to lessen our dependence upon a two-or-three basic crop system of farming, bring more industry into eastern North Carolina, develop small industries in *all* our rural sections and build bigger and better and safer highways. We have got to solve the segregation problem within the framework of law and provide, at the same time, for a tremendous expansion of our educational facilities. And finally, perhaps most importantly, we are simply going to have to put to more productive use all of the many resources at our command, both material and human.

Our present restlessness is a good sign that these t h i n g s will somehow be accomplished.

Get the extra savings, security and convenience of a quality FRIGIDAIRE FOOD FREEZER



Don't settle for second best . . . check with your Frigidaire Dealer before you buy!

A "bargain" freezer can cost many times the money it saves! So it pays to get the long-term savings in low operating costs, proper food protection and dependable service of a Frigidaire Food Freezer.

You'll save with the Meter-Miser that squeezes extra cold from the electricity you pay for. Freeze 612 lbs. of food for just pennies a week. Save with thick high-efficiency insulation that keeps the cold you pay for in and heat out. Save with Adjustable Cold-Control that holds freezing costs down with your needs. Save with refrigerated coils that space out cold the right way to end costly food spoilage.

You'll save work with the handy counter-balanced door, special food racks, and roomy storage baskets. Save with a Chest Type or Upright Food Freezer made by the makers of America's No. 1 Refrigerator—FRIGIDAIRE!

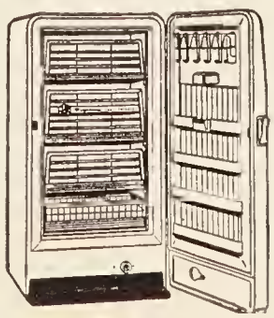
New Frigidaire Chest Type Food Freezer stores 612 lbs. of food in 17.5 cu. ft. of zero cold storage space. Newly designed to store many more pounds of food on the inside without increasing cabinet size on the outside. New Juice and Pastry Racks, two Storage Baskets, two Removable Dividers, Target-Light On-Off Signal, Built-in Lock, Automatic Interior Light.

$3.57 PER WEEK*

*After minimum down payment, see dealer for exact terms.

Frigidaire Food Freezers

BUILT AND BACKED BY GENERAL MOTORS



See Frigidaire's new Upright Food Freezers, too!

Store 438 lbs. of food in 12½ cu. ft. of zero cold. Front-opening convenience, refrigerated shelves, rolling basket, Frozen Juice Can Holder, Automatic Interior Light, even a Frozen Food Index.

1956 SYLVANIA TV with HALOLIGHT

"THE FRAME OF LIGHT THAT'S KINDER TO YOUR EYES"

gives the finest performance in television

Here's what Sylvania's powerful new chassis does *automatically* for your TV picture

corrects *fuzziness and poor definition* ——

stops *picture flutter*

eliminates *diagonal retrace lines* ——

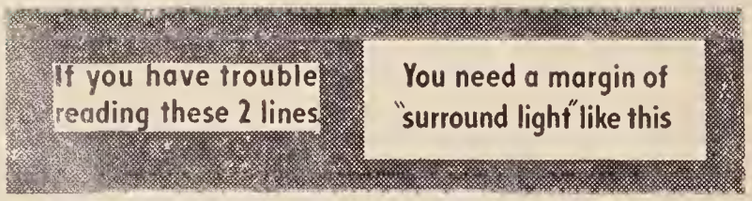
restores *fine detail*

stabilizes *picture horizontally* ——

sharpens *focus*

New SYLVANIA TV steps up picture pulling power—for all signal areas

Here's how HALOLIGHT® helps you



You never leave your chair! The powerful Sylvania® "Custom 32" chassis delivers unequaled performance in reception-plagued city, industrial and moderate fringe areas. The mighty "Custom 33" in companion sets brings in far-off pictures clear and vivid.

See what's newest in TV—

SYLVANIA'S *"Cabinet of Light"*

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